Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

Vol. V.] THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1805. [No. 1442.

Public Sale.

On FRIDAY next,
at 10 o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue Store,
R U M
In hhds. and bls. French Brandy in pipes,
Gin in pipes and bls.
Whiskey and Apple Brandy in bls.
Sugar in hhds. tierces and bls.
Chocolate
White and brown Soap and } in boxes,
Mould and dip Candles
Raisins in kegs, boxes and jars,
Figs in kegs and frails,
Queen's Ware in crates,
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
&c.——ALSO,
A Variety of DRY GOODS,
among which are
Cloths, Coatings, Kerseymeres,
Duffils, Plains, Kerseys, Negro Cottons,
Serges, Elasticks, blue Friezes,
Calimancoes, Russels, Yarn Stockings,
Chintzes and Callicoes,
Irish Linens, Silesia do.
Osnaburgs and Ticklenburgs,
Muslin and Muslin Handkerchiefs,
Jaconet Muslins and Table Clothes,
Bandanna Handkerchiefs,
Colour'd Threads, Hats and sundry other articles.

Philip G. Marsteller.

Dec. 20.

PUBLIC SALE.

On SATURDAY next, at four o'clock in the afternoon will be sold on the premesses,
A Convenient two story
Frame Dwelling-house with a kitchen
and lot of ground
Twenty five feet front, and running back upwards of two hundred feet to a ten feet alley; situate on Columbus street, between Duke and Wolfe streets.

P. G. Marsteller.

Nov. 5. dts.

LANDING,

From the sloop PACKET, Captain NEWCOMB
Spermacæti strained Oil, of nice quality, for lamps.
Mould and dipped Tallow Candles.
A quantity of Cheese.
A few boxes Gunpowder.
Young Hyson and Hyson skin Teas.
Boxes Lemons, and pipes Port Wine;
FOR SALE, by

John G. Ladd.

November 5. d

We have just Received
A FEW BOXES OF
CHEWING TOBACCO;
Which is said to be superior in quality to Cavendish——ALSO
Forty barrels of TAR;
Which will be sold low.

Hewes & Miller.

October 30. d

Bellona Gunpowder and Soal-Leather.

50 casks Baltimore Bellona Gunpowder
100 sides red Soal Leathe
New-England Rum, and a few hogsheads St. Vincent Molasses, of a very superior quality for retailing;
Just received and for Sale, by

Lawrason & Fowle.

October 29. d

Boarding-House Opened,
By the Subscriber, in Prince-street,
In the house lately occupied by *Thomas Patton*, between the dwelling house of *Dr. Dick* and Mr. *Hodgson's* store—where a few genteel boarders may be accommodated—with or without lodging. Apply to

William King.

Nov. 1 eotf.

FOR SALE.

Eight cases low priced FELT HATS,
One box IRISH LINENS, real Colrains,
Ninety barrels BEEF,
Two pipes HOLLAND GIN,
One half pipe } LONDON PAR
Two qr. do. } TICULAR MADEIRA,
And a few Sacks of
Liverpool STOVED SALT.

William Hodgson.

October 2. d

Printing, in its various branches, handsomely executed at this office.

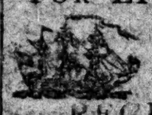
For Sale, or Freight,
To any Port in the United States, or to the West-Indies,

The new Staunch BRIG
RISING STATES,
John Jenekes, MASTER;
Now at *Harper's Wharf*, having excellent accommodations for Freight, or Passage. Apply to the MASTER on board, or to

John G. Ladd.

November 4. d

FOR LIVERPOOL—(Direct.)



THE SHIP
UNITED STATES,
An established
REGULAR TRADER.
A part of her *Cargo* being ready, the remainder will be taken on moderate terms.——For freight or passage, apply to

Ricketts, Newton & Co.

October 15. d

For Amsterdam—Direct.

THE SHIP
ALEXANDRIA,
Capt. William Weston,
Will commence loading in TWO DAYS, *Three Hundred hogsheads Tobacco*, of her cargo being ready, the remainder and small freight will be taken on moderate terms, with liberty of consignment, or if consigned to *W. & J. Willink*, a liberal advance will be made in Bills on London or Amsterdam, or Cash at the Baltimore exchange. Apply to

Washington Bowie,
George Lewis, or
Lawrason & Fowle,
Alexandria.

October 8. d

For Sale, on a liberal credit,

The SCHOONER
FAIR AMERICAN,
Burthen about 70 tons or 500 barrels, between 4 and 5 years old, sails fast, and is in complete order to receive a cargo.

James Bacon,
Corner of King and Washington-streets.

October 22. d

JUNIS CRAVEN,

Has received by the late arrivals an elegant assortment of
GOODS;
—AMONG WHICH ARE—

London superfine Cloths and Cassimeres,	Corded Cambricks,
Bennett's patent Cords,	Lace do.
Do. Waistcoatings,	Rich Colonade and figured India Muslins
Silks, Moleskins, Florentines,	India and British Book do.
Imperial, clouded and white Marseilles,	Lace Caps & Handkerchiefs,
Toilinetts, Swandowns,	Extra Silk Gloves,
Flannels, rose Blankets,	Pic Nic Mitts.
Coatings Plains,	Silk Cord and Buttons,
Kerseys, Halfthicks,	Cambrick Buttons,
Lamb's Wool, Worsted, Cotton and Silk Incery,	Artificial Flowers and Wreaths,
Irish & Flanders Sheetings,	Ostrich Feathers,
4 4 7/8 Irish Linens,	Italian Mantaus,
Shirting Cotton,	Fine India Persians,
Long Lawns,	Bafftas, Mamoodies,
Linen Cambricks,	Dowlais, Ticklenburg,
Dimities, Cambrick do.	Osnaburgs, Brown rolls &c. &c.

☞ *He daily expects an additional assortment of* FALL GOODS.

PUBLIC SALE.

BY virtue of a deed of trust from *James Davidson* to the subscriber, for securing the payment of thirteen hundred dollars to *Joseph Thomas* and *Josiah Faxon*, will be exposed to PUBLIC SALE, to the highest bidder, for ready money on the premises, on WEDNESDAY the 13th of November next, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, a HOUSE and LOT, on Prince-street, between Water and Fairfax streets, lately occupied by the said James Davidson as a tavern. The house is large and commodious, and is in a part of the town well calculated for business of any kind—and the sale will positively take place.

G. Deneale, *Trustee.*

October 24. dtf

FOR SALE,

A likely NEGRO BOY, about 12 or 13 years old.

Enquire of the Printer.

September 12. d.

JUST RECEIVED,
And for sale,
Fifty barrels PRIME PORK.

William Hodgson.

October 30. d

JONAH THOMPSON & SON
Have Imported in the United States, from Liverpool, a part of their
FALL GOODS,
And daily expect the remainder via Baltimore.

October 17 d.

BUENOS-AYRES HIDES
FOR SALE.

WE have just received 575 large HIDES, which will be sold low for cash or short credit

Also,
A few tierces of RICE and bbls. of PORK.

Hewes & Miller.

October 24. d

JUST RECEIVED,
AND FOR SALE,
Twenty cases Claret.

William Hodgson.

October 16. d

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE Copartnership hitherto subsisting under the firm of *Joseph Riddle & Co.* of Alexandria, was dissolved the first instant, by mutual consent: All persons that are indebted to, or that have claims on the same, are requested to come forward and settle, as it is desirable to close the concern as soon as possible. Those whose accounts are of long standing are particularly requested to attend to this notice, and make payments to either of the subscribers.

JOSEPH RIDDLE,
Of Alexandria.
JAMES DALL,
Of Baltimore.

September 18. tf

JOSEPH RIDDLE

Has Received by the Ceres and other ships lately arrived at Baltimore, a considerable part of his
FALL GOODS,
Which are now opening at his store in Fairfax street, and daily expects an additional supply in the United States from Liverpool.

September 23, d

JOHN WATTS,

Fairfax-street, opposite Mr. JOHN JANNEY's, has received via Baltimore,
A Handsome assortment of
FALL & WINTER GOODS,
Which he will sell low for cash, or on short credit, to punctual customers.

Superfine Cloths and Cassimers,
Winsor Velveteen,
Patent Cord and Patent Cord Waistcoating,
Fancy Moleskins and Florentines,
Silk Plush and Velvets,
Sewing Silk, Twist and Thread,
Leno and Dragoona Mull Cloaks,
Gentlemen's White and Black Silk Hose,
Do. do. do. Gloves,
Do. do. Spun do.
Do. York Fur and Dorchire do.
Ladies' White and Black Hose,
Do. Extra long Silk Gloves and Mitts,
Do. do. Work, Leather & Riding Gloves,
Sattins, Lutestrings and Persians,
Lutestring and Sattin Ribbons,
Laces and Edgings,
London Hats.
Rose and Duffil Blankets,
Silk Rugs and Caddows,
Carpets and Carpeting,
German Osnabrigs,
Dowlasses and Bedticking,
Silk and Cotton Suspenders,
Imperial and Young Hyson Teas,
Clover Seed and Seine Twine, &c. &c.

Oct 21 eod.

The Subscriber

Wishes to RENT *or* SELL, *the following Property, on King-street, viz.*

THE CORNER STORE, lately occupied by himself—the stand is equal to any in town for a retail store, and will be rented very cheap. Also, the HOUSE lately occupied by Doctor *Hall*; the house is very convenient and in good repair—this also will be rented a bargain if applied for immediately. For terms, apply to THOMAS RICHARDS,
or in his absence to Mrs. *Huston*, living on the premises.

August 8. dtf

☞ The highest price given for clean Linen Rags, by the Printer of this paper.

Drugs and Medicines.

The subscriber has for SALE, at his Shop on the north side of King-street, between Fairfax and Royal-streets,
A large and general Assortment of
MEDICINES,
Lately imported from APOTHECARY'S HALL, LONDON—together with the following
PAINTS:
White Lead, ground in oil, and dry, in kegs, 1-4 cwt each.
Red Lead in kegs, 200 weight each.
Venetian Red, in casks, 200 do. each.
Spanish Whiting, by the hogshead or in smaller quantities.
Spanish Brown, ground in oil, in kegs 1-4 cwt each, or dry.
Vermillion, Prussian Blue, No. 1 and 2, and Patent Yellow.
Also, a variety of the most celebrated
Patent Medicines now in use,
With a few boxes of COLORS of different sizes.

The above articles will be sold very low for cash, or on a credit to punctual customers.

He will put up, if required, Medical Chests for the use of private families or for sea, accompanied with plain and suitable directions.

A. Sanderson.

October 22. eo

PUBLIC SALE.

PURSUANT to Deeds of Trust from Philip Wanton to the subscriber will be sold on the premises, at public auction, at 11 o'clock, A. M. on the 5th day of October, ensuing,
Six Lots of Ground,
Handsomely situated on Stump-Hill, about two miles west from Alexandria, described in the plat of said tract by the numbers 18, 19, 20, 23, 24, and 25, lying in one body, and contain about 36 acres, being subject to pay of the original purchase money two instalments due 2d January and 2d July past, in amount 597 3-100 dollars—The terms of trust are CASH; but some credit will be allowed on satisfactory security.

In like manner, will be Sold,
In the town of *Centreville*, 25 miles from Alexandria, on Monday the 14th day of October next,
A valuable Lot of Ground, together with the improvements thereon; consisting of a good Frame Dwelling-House, a Tannery of Vats, Bark House, &c. convenient for the tanning business.

Samuel Craig, *Trustee.*

September 2. eotf

☞ The sale of the above Lots on Stump-Hill is postponed till further notice. S. CRAIG.

October 5.

FOR SALE,

IN PRINCE-WILLIAM COUNTY,
Neabsco Furnace, and its Appendages, with 4 or 5000 acres of Land adjoining,

NEAR the town of Dumfries, and within four miles of the Potomac. The soil is generally adapted to the produce of small grain—and, if too considerable for one purchaser, will be laid off in lots suitable for small farms. A description of the land is thought unnecessary, as those wishing to purchase will, no doubt, first view it. The payments required will be one-third cash, and the balance in two annual instalments, to be secured by a mortgage on the land, and no deed will be made until the last payment is complied with. Any person wishing to purchase, may know the terms by applying to Mr. *Thomas P. Page*, living near the premises; who is fully authorised by me, to sell the whole or any part.

John Tayloe.

Mount-Airy, August 12. d3m

N. B. A valuable *Mine Bank*, Maryland, may be had with the Furnace.

Valuable Lands for Sale.

BY virtue of a deed of trust executed by *Henry Lee* to the subscriber, for securing a debt due from the said Henry Lee, to William Ludwell Lee, deceased, the following TRACT of LAND will be sold at Public Auction, on the premises, on Monday, the 25th day of November, ensuing, for ready money;

2,800 acres, called Hollis's Marsh, lying in the county of Westmoreland, and state of Virginia, adjoining the Stratford estate, and bordering on the Potomak river.

(Signed) Bushrod Washington.

Mount Vernon, Oct. 17. d27t

PRESENT STATE OF FRANCE.

A pamphlet containing many curious particulars of the present state of France, & its governments has lately been published, written by an Englishman who escaped from France in the month of May last. The following among other extracts, will serve to gratify the reader:

The Government.

The government of France vested in an individual, & seated at *Paris*, derives its vivifying and active principle from Bonaparte, its strength from the bayonets of his soldiers and the absence of just thinking in the people. Other governments have before now entered into one man, and in Asia, & in parts of Europe nominal, if not substantial despotisms exist at this day. But the character of these despotisms is that they are old, and their virulence is abated infirmities or the mellowness of age; whereas the empire of Bonaparte, the work of yesterday is a despotism, of unremitting jealousy, tormenting the people with all the cruelty of fear.

This sketch must not be expected, nor must it pretend to delineate forms of government; and if attempted it must not be a delineation of the form of the French government; for in that government there is no variety of feature to delineate;——the sword of Bonaparte is her sceptre; his imperial mantel is the book of her constitution. The tyranny he has established has rendered France, in the hands of Bonaparte nothing but the weapon with which he wages a war of destruction against mankind.

The spirit, the genius of her government founded on usurpation has no tenure of permanancy, but in the abject submission of the people.

A mock organization of the servile bodies, is not a constitution. Conservative senates, legislators, and tribunes in the hands of Bonaparte are nothing more than instruments of oppression and stupidity.—They are nothing more than squadrons of mutes, and little now remains to distinguish them from the other solicitors, except the readiness of their preparations to consign all tongues, nations, and people to interminable bondage.

When we hear of the acts of the senate, terms only are converted for they are not the acts of the body so called, but in every the acts of their master. The legislative body is in effect, and its president in fact of his nomination respectable than any of the shops in London for the accommodation of servants wanting places.

All the other branches of the grand constitutional tree of Napoleon, shading similar iniquities and vices, are fit only for the fire; and whenever it suits the policy of his imperial majesty, he will offer them up as burnt offerings to the genius of despotism. In truth their existence is greatly in danger of being prematurely closed, they are cumbrous and inconvenient; and as the emperor is above the said of other wisdom than his own, he cannot long remain unaware of the superior blessings that would result from the concentration, into his own august individuality, of the functions now little more than nominal, of his close committee of legislation, chambers of cassation, and his high court of justice.

To trace to their sources the causes of the successful usurpation of Bonaparte, would be less difficult than irrevelant in his place. He owes much of his ascendency over the French mind, to the brilliancy of his exploits and conquests as a general. His understanding was known, his heart unknown, when he first mounted the heights of power in his country. Dazzled by the splendour of his pretentions, & fatigued by successive revolutions, France acquiesced without a murmur in his original violation.

Men of superior genius have in other times besides the present appeared in the world: but the union of genius with restless and unwearied perseverance, is a combination very seldom indeed witnessed among the instances of extraordinary ability. Bonaparte is one of these rare examples. He is a man of uncommon and dangerous diligence. He awes and confounds a numerous people by his vigilance and his incessant projects. He has broken down and annihilated, or rendered contemptible, every screen from public criticism, which had been established by the constitution over which he presided in the beginning of his career as Consul. His sagacity, perpetually exerted, furnishes him with expedients to compass his ends by means of the very authorities legitimately established around him. He effected the imperial revolution by the instrumentality of the republican magistrates.

The leading Members of the Senate, the Legislative body, and the Tribunate, who have been induced from fear and hope, to propose and push on his appointment to the imperial dignity, were chosen by him from among the most zealous of the earliest revolutionists, and advocates of the Rights of Man. These persons had remained in the enjoyment of an appearance of power and influence; and with that intuitive foresight, peculiar to him, of the sanction it would lend to his usurpation, in order to dishonor the last remaining representatives of the Condorcets, the Rolands, and the Brissots, he borrowed their title to institute his own power.

Debasing these earlier revolutionists still more than they were in the public opinion, by making them, in their places, the immediate implements of his ambition, he has increased, with a cunning worthy of him, the disgust of the unfortunate French people at the recollection of that revolution, through which, in seas of blood, they had been dragged by those erectors of the throne of the Usurper.

Having well studied the character of this people, Bonaparte adopted the plan of astonishing them with his glory and his exploits. But in removing every body that might divide this glory with him in the public mind, and gratifying his own innate thirst of dominion and impatience of controul, he has left himself on a dangerous pinnacle; he has placed himself in such a situation, that the least slip must be fatal to his projects, to his family, and to his institutions, which have no root in the habits, in the affections, or in the real interests of the people of France.

(To be continued.)

From late London Papers.

THE MAHRATTAS.

The following particulars of these extraordinary people, with whom the English government in India is now at war, are extracted from a letter written a few years ago by an officer in the service of the Peishwa:

Gibbon, in his History of the Decline & Fall of the Roman Empire, in speaking of the Tartars, observes, that a pastoral people are, above all others, the most inclined and best cultivated for war. This remark has both truth and novelty to recommend it; and may be farther confirmed by being applied to the Mahrattas, a people whose occupations are partly rural. Homer mentions Princesses going in person to the fountain, where I can affirm having seen daughters of a Prince (able to bring an army into the field much larger than the whole Greek Confederacy) making bread with her own hands, and otherwise employed in the ordinary business of domestic housewifery. I have seen a most powerful Chief of the Empire, after a day of action, assist in kindling a fire to keep himself warm during the night, and sitting on a spread saddle cloth dictating to his secretaries, and otherwise discharging the duties of his station. This primeval plainness operates on the whole people. There is no distinction of sentiment to be discerned; the Prince and his domestic think exactly in the same way, and express themselves in the same terms.

Perhaps no country on earth is better calculated for the purpose of defensive war than that of the Mahrattas; so that, whatever be the fortune of the Mahrattas in the field, we may safely pronounce, that in their own country, they will always be impregnable; of this truth the Emperor Aurengzede, who made some attempts to subjugate it, appeared latterly to be convinced; for, when acting in the Deccan, in the utmost plenitude of his power, he thought it more prudent to submit to the depradations of Savajee, the great founder of the Mahratta empire, than attempt the pursuit, thro' a mountainous country, of a fugitive army, that he might possibly disperse but never defeat. Yet these were the people then apparently inconsiderable, that were destined by Providence to overturn the empire he was laboring to extend; who, issuing from their mountains and vallies, have, in less than a century, the whole fabric of Mahommedan greatness, and erected for themselves an independent government, on the ruins of an empire of seven hundred years duration: perhaps such a sudden accession of dominion, from so obscure an origin, is without a parallel in the annals of mankind. About 35 years ago the Mahrattas were strong enough to contend with the Mussulmans for the supreme dominion of Hindostan. At the famous battle of Panniput, the collective strength of both parties contested for the empire. The Mahrattas were defeated, but they were neither dispersed nor subdued. Their steady policy, moving progressively to its grand object of universal dominion, was not to be diverted from its course by a single overthrow; but by the united force of victory and intrigue they have annihilated the overgrown government of the emperors, already prepared for the event by its own extent, its distractions and its vices.

It is one peculiar feature of the Mahratta government, that the empire always considers itself in a state of war. This circumstance entirely results from the unsettled and fluctuating state of the internal government; their recent acquisitions in Hindostan, held only by the sword, and the necessity they are under of compelling the payment of the chout, always given with reluctance, and frequently extorted by actual force. But, independently of these motives, war is with them a source of revenge, as the different chiefs of the empire make annual campaigns, in the districts which have not yet been brought to a state of subjection or actual servitude.

The Mahrattas never come to action without having first endeavored to negociate; they even very rarely engage when they come in sight of the enemy—but unless attacked will remain in their camp many days; during this time they harrass their adversaries, by cutting off forage and supplies, and destroying the adjacent country and never except in the last extremity come to close action.

The Mahratta cavalry at times make very long and rapid marches in which they do not suffer themselves to be interrupted by the monsoon, or any violence of weather—In very pressing exigencies it is incredible the fatigue that a Mahratta horseman will endure;—frequently many days pass without his enjoying one regular meal;—but he depends entirely for subsistence on the different cornfields through which the army pass; a few heads of joary, which he chates in his hands while on horeback, will serve him for the day. His horse subsists on the same fare; and with the addition of opium, which the Mahrattas frequently administer to their cattle, they are enabled to perform incredible marches. Should the army even be incumbered with heavy artillery, they still move with very great selerity, as there is always an advanced guard of cavalry detached to press draught bullocks from every town in sight.

BOSTON, October 30.

We expect shortly to hear of enteresting intelligence from the vicinity of Cadiz; in which port about five and thirty sail of French and Spanish ships are moored.—Lord Nelson, at the last dates, had set off to take the command of the British fleet blockading that port; and from the circumstance of his having unlimited orders, the choice of his officers, and from the professional character of the commanders of the ships already gone thither under Collingwood and Calder; we expect he will attempt the destruction of the fleet in Cadiz harbor. Of the ships he will command, are the following heavy vessels:

	GUNS.
Victory,	100
Princess of Wales,	98
Britania,	110
Prince,	98
Temeraire,	98
Neptune,	98
Spartiate,	84
Tigre,	84 and
Donnegal,	84:

The rest are 74's all commanded by dashing captains. His force will be about 30 sail of the line.

NEW-YORK, November 4.

A gentleman lately from Point Petre, informs us that when the British frigate Cambrian captured the French privateer Matilda, 45 of her men were put on board the schooner Flying Fish bound for Bermuda, and arrived at St. George's in safety on the 2d of October; on which day, whilst the crew were below, the French prisoners fastened down the hatches upon them, and succeeded in carrying the schooner into Guadaloupe under English colors. This enterprize was effected at two o'clock in the afternoon, and in so quiet a manner as to excite no alarm in the minds of the people on shore, who witnessed her departure without suspicion.

Captain Green, of the brig Franklin, informs us that the British frigate Cambrian captured off the Hook on Friday afternoon, the ship James and William, of Portsmouth, N. H. from the Isle of France for New York.

Arrived, ship Thomas, Dawson, from Norfolk, in distress, bound to Jamaica, having sprung aleak and obliged to throw out part of her cargo. Captain Dawson picked up at sea, captain Hills and crew of the Good Intent, of Philadelphia, out 42 days from Philadelphia. The Good Intent had been dismasted, lost her rudder, long boat, and almost every thing off deck, one pump constantly going, and had been in that situation 5 days.

Brig Elizabeth, Watson 28 days from St. Jago de Cuba. Left there, September 26, barque America, Vicok, for Philadelphia, loading; sup Hannah, Warner, for Baltimore in a few days; brig Ann & Mary, Mallory, do. last from Laguira, just arrived; brig Eliza, Wells, for Philadelphia, loading; brig Ceres, Wickham, do. unloading; schooner Adeline, Cameron, Baltimore, loading; Friendship, Hughes, to sail on the 30th; Jupiter, Reed, loading; Mary, Paterson Baltimore; Martha and Mary, do. Hazard, White, Charleston; Experiment, M'Intosh, do. Hamlet, Christie, do. The brig Susannah, of Philadelphia, was sold and fitting out. Oct. 19, lat. 29, 30, long. 74, 0, W. was boarded by his Britannic majesty's ship Leander, captain Talbot—after detaining us 5 hours, and breaking open the greater part of the letters, suffered us to proceed.

Brig Ann Maria, Spake, 2 days from Point Petre, Guad. Left, brig Orient & Amazon, to sail in 3 or 4 days. The sloop George, Read, from Baltimore, was captured off the harbor of Antigua and carried in on suspicion. October 28th, spoke a brig from Leghorn for Philadelphia In lat. 34 saw a French privateer schooner, but did not molest us. From October 18th to 28th experienced heavy gales of wind from every point of the compass.

Schooner Richard & Martha, Taylor, 21 days from St. Jago de Cuba. In lat. 29, 46, was spoke by a British 64 and treated politely. Off Cape Maize, was brought too by a British frigate, and treated politely, who at the same time brought too the brig Ohio, Rust, of and from New York, bound to Jamaica.

Schooner Enterprize from New Providence. On Friday, off the Hook, spoke the British frigate Cambrian, treated politely. At the same time, she was overhauling the ship James & William, of Portsmouth.

Schooner Lucy, Tombs, 26 days from Point Petre, Guad. Left there ship Penelope, Jupee, from Nantz & Madeira, for New York, just arrived; brigs Cleopatra, Deshon, for New London; Carolina, Hubbard, Middletown; Charleston, Jewett, Charleston; Harlequin, Dodge, New York in 12 days; Amazon, Christie, do. a prize, 6 days; Lion, Allen, Portland; schrs. Sally, Tyler, Newburyport; Antelope, Church. Boston; James, Baxter, Baltimore, 6; Nabby, Rappall, Newburyport; sloop Albert, Williams. Boston.

Spoke, off Montserat, schooner Martha Washington, Laverty, from Martinique for New York. October 9th two Antigua privateers brought to six American vessels, between Antigua and Montserat, but detained only the sloop George, Read of Norfolk, bound from Point Petre to New York. 13th, in lat. 23, long. 64, 30, spoke brig Hetty, Walker, 11 days from Martinique, for Portsmouth; N. H. Same day spoke a ship from St. Kitts, and was informed the British cruizers were capturing all American vessels from French ports. 17th, in lat. 29, long. 70, spoke sloop Juliet, Charles, 7 days from Ocricoke for Jamaica all well. 21st, in lat. 32 lost foretopsail, jibboom and one man (Richard Emerson of New York) overboard.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 4.

Arrived on Saturday, schooner Adela, captain Auten, 18 days from Cape Francois. By his arrival we have seen Cape papers to the 4th ult. from which we have translated the following decrees, regulating the trade of the Haytian empire:

IMPERIAL DECREE.

Jaques I. Emperor Hayti,
Commander in chief of the armies by the Grace of God and the constitutional law of the state.

Desirous to dispense equally and without distinction the favours of the government, and to secure to the authorised consignees, and this without respect to private interests or particular priviledges, the benefits resulting from the imperial decrees, Aug. present year:

Decrees as follows, to be executed thro'out the whole extent of the empire.

Article 1.

All authorised commercial houses for receiving consignments shall have and exercise equal and similar rights, agreeably to the favor granted by the above mentioned law.

2. Consequently according to the principle of the preceding article, each consignee shall be permitted in his turn, and following the order of the number affixed to his commission, to sell and have responsibility of foreign vessels.

3. This distribution shall be calculated so that no authorised consignee however favored, or whatever his claims shall receive a number of vessels exceeding those received by other consignees.

4. According to the preceeding article, each merchant already commissioned is required to present his patent to the secretary general of the government, who will impart to it the requisite formality.

Done at the Imperial Palace, Sept. 6.

—

Imperial Decree.

Jaques I. Emperor of Hayti,

Commander in chief of the army by the Grace of God and the constitutional law of the state.

Desirous of restraining the frequent abuses in the receipt of the duties of importation and exportation, as also in the receipt of the tax of one fourth, levied on the territorial produce:

Considering the necessity of restricting the exportation of specie to foreign countries:

Considering moreover the necessity of inflicting upon fraudulent speculators and public dilapidators, punishments commensurate with the crimes they commit:

Decrees as follow, to be carried into effect throughout the whole extent of the empire:

Art. 1. Every vessel which shall be discovered trespassing against the laws, either as it relates to the duties of importation or of exportation, shall together with her cargo, be confiscated for the benefit of the state.

2. When a vessel shall be suspected of fraud the armed force shall be called upon by the administrator of the place, who assisted by the collector of the custom house and in presence of the comptroler and the commandant of the peace, shall proceed to the unloading and examination thereof, in the strictest manner; a *process verbal* of which shall be drawn up and immediately forwarded to the minister of finances.

3. Every collector of a place in which a vessel shall be seized for fraud, either on account of the duties of importation or of exportation, shall be deprived of his property, and punished with the utmost rigour of the law.

4. Every authorised mercantile house receiving consignments, is bound to make known to the administrator of the place, before the vessel consigned to it be permitted to sail, the amount of the sale of her cargo in produce, and the surplus of the specie which it has not been able to convert into produce, shall be deposited in the treasury: a receipt for the amount thereof shall be given by the said Administrator, payable in the produce of the place, at the current prices, and to the order of the bearer.

5. The consignees should be required to produce (in addition to the statement of duties made out by the collector upon the cargo of each vessel, the permits for the sale thereof, which shall be deposited in the office of the administrator.

6. Every foreign vessel shall be required within twenty-four hours after her arrival in any port, to declare her intention of disposing of the cargo there, or of sailing to another port.

7. Every individual who shall be convicted of having purchased goods without receiving a regular permit therewith, shall be imprisoned six months, and his property confiscated.

8. Every holder of a permit to dispose of his goods, is required to deposit it in the Revenue Office *(bureau des domain)* a quantity of new permits, proportionate to the amount of goods he may have on hand, shall be delivered to him.

9. Every Haytian, of whatever rank or proportion he may be, who shall be convicted of having sold produce before having paid the rent of his farm, the impost of the fourth, and the proportion received by the cultivators, shall be prosecuted criminally.

10. Every one renting or owning a farm, shall be obliged to carry the amount of the same forth belonging to the cultivators, to the office of the justice of the peace, to be then divided amongst them, in his presence, and in that of the commandant of the place, who shall both certify the account, sales of the said farmers or proprietors.

Done at the imperial palace, Gonaives, 3d Sept. 1805.

DESSALINES.

NORFOLK, Nov. 2.

We are sorry to confirm the account of the loss of the schooner Sisters, from Fredericksburg to this place, with a cargo consisting of upwards of 400 barrels of flour; she went ashore in the gale on Saturday night last, on Cape Charles, where she went to pieces; the crew and a gentleman passenger got safe with much difficulty; it is expected that the principal part of her cargo will be saved.

—

Arrived, brig Hope, Cockran, 58 days from Ayomote, (Spain.) Left there the 3d September brig Eliza, Nye, for Bordeaux the next day; brig —— Connell, of New York; schooner Union, Taylor, of Providence. October 17, in lat. 36, 33, long. 73, 34, spoke schooner Alfred, of and from Alexandria, bound to Madeira, 4 days out.

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

THURSDAY, November 7.

Extract of a letter from Nassau, New Providence, dated 16th October.

"All American vessels, bound to enemies Ports, with a cargo not the produce of the United States, will be liable to Confiscation."

Extract of a letter from Havanna, to the editor of the Boston Repertory, dated October 1, 1805.

SIR,

"Since our last commercial advices, government have prohibited foreign vessels to load in future at the outports, excepting those which were cleared through the customs previous to the issuing of this decree. We, however, look upon the arrangement as temporary, and presume the decree will soon be revoken, and the same liberty granted as before.

"Vessels are not now permitted to enter any part of their cargoes for exportation without paying the inward duties—that is, no vessel is allowed to break bulk without becoming responsible for the payment of the whole amount of duties on all her cargo, though it should be partially exported. It is said that the necessities of government have caused this arrangemsnt."

A late London paper contains the following article: "Plymouth, Aug. 27. – For the capture of the French frigate Didon, of 44 guns, by the Phœnix of 36, we are in some degree indebted to an American ship. The Phoenix cruizing off Cape Finisterre, spoke the American, and both stood on their courses: Soon after the American fell in with La Didon, when the Phoenix was nearly hull down, and informed the Frenchman that he had just parted with an English corvette of 20 guns; and that she was then in sight: La Didon spread all her canvas, and the Phoenix standing on under easy sail, was soon along side. She soon found her mistake; and after a gallant action of nearly three hours, La Didon struck her colors."

[If this article is true, the American captain, in our opinion deserves severe reprehension; for he was guilty of a falshood. Neutral masters are not compelled to give any information to belligerent cruizers; and when they volunteer their information, it ought to be the truth, and nothing but the truth. They ought to consider it beneath the character of an independent American to give any belligerent advantage over his enemy; for to him all nations at peace with his country are friends; much more to invent, or give circulation to a falsehood.—While the United States remain a neutral nation, it is a bounded duty of their citizens to maintain the character of neutrality with honor and impartiality.—*Boston Centinel.*]

The Paris Argus of the 26th of August, in commenting on remarks of the English editors, who mention the probability of a continental alliance against France, observes—"They ought to know (the English writers) that the best fortune perhaps that could attend the Emperor of the French, would be to find on the continent an ally of England, who should serve as a compensation and a guarantee for the peace, and who should make a diversion to the maritime war, unequal by the arms, over which he has so often gallantly triumphed, and still continues to triumph, only by dint of talents, good fortune, and time. The London writers, and the ministers or sovereigns who keep them in hire, ought especially to remember, that Bonaparte is the only one of this age who has gained any of those *victories which found or shake empires*; and that if there be any kings imprudent or ungrateful enough to enter into a confederation against the repairer of the throne and of the altar, they should at least reflect that this confederation might end only in the fall of one or other empire."

The Gout.—A new cure has been proposed for that disease in France, and published in the Journal of Rural and Domestic Economy, by an author of some celebrity, M. Cadet de Vaux. The remedy is to drink forty eight glasses of warm water in twelve hours, a glass the end of every quarter of an hour, taking nothing else during the time. We are assured that this remedy is in pretty general use in France, and has had great success. It is supposed that the profuse perspiration which this process in general occasions is the cause of the cure.

It chills my blood, to hear the bleft Supreme
Rudely appeal'd to on each trifling theme!
Maintain your rank; vulgarity defpife;
To *fwear* is neither brave, polite, nor wife;
You would not fwear upon the bed of death;
Reflect! your Maker now could ftop your breath.

—

The excellent Mr. Howe being at dinner with some persons of fashion, a gentleman expatiated largely in praise of King Charles I. introducing harsh reflections upon others. Mr. Howe observing that he mixed many horrid oaths with his discourse, told him that, in his humble opinion, he had omitted a singular excellence in the character of that prince. The gentleman eagerly desired him to mention it, and seemed all impatience to know what it was. 'It was this sir,' said Mr. Howe; 'he was never heard to swear an oath in common conversation.' The hint was as politely received as given; and the gentleman promised to break off the practice

The same Mr. Howe, once conversing with a nobleman in St. James's Park, who swore profanely in his conversation, expressed great satisfaction in the thought, that there is a GOD who governs the world, who will finally make a retribution to all according to their works; and 'who, my lord, added he, will make a difference between him that sweareth, and him that feareth an oath.' His lordship immediately answered, 'I thank you sir, for your freedom; I take your meaning, and shall endeavor to make good use of it.' Mr. H. replied, 'I have good reason to thank your lordship for saving me the most difficult part of discourse, which is the *application*.

Another time, passing two persons of quality, who were talking with great eagerness, and damned each other repeatedly Mr. H. said to them, taking off his hat in a respectful manner—'I pray GOD save you both; for which handsome reproof, they immediately returned him thanks.

The truly honorable Mr. Boyle, as eminent for philosophy as for morality, was so careful to avoid this profane custom, that he never mentioned the name of GOD in his conversation, without making an observa- pause pause before it, hat so he might both feel & diffuse among the company the veneration due to the sacred majesty of the universe.

The brave Col. Gardiner took pains to prevent swearing in his regiment, at the head of which he would publicly declare his abhorrence of it, urging all the officers to avoid giving, by their example, any sanction to a crime, which it was their duty to punish. A number of military gentlemen once dined with him at his own house, when he addressed them with much respect, and begged leave to remind them, that as he was a justice of the peace in that district, he was bound by oath to put the laws against swearing in execution; and therefore intreated them to be upon their guard. Only one of the gentlemen offended on that day, who immediately paid the penality, which was given to the poor with the approbation of all the company.

A moments calm consideration will convince any rational person of the impropriety of this custom, which is inexcusable, irrational, vulgar, and profane.

It is *inexcusable*. There is less temptation to this vice than to any other. Some vices are excused by calling them constitutional; but as Archbishop Tillotson observes, 'no man is born with a swearing constitution.' It cannot procure credit to an assertion, because it is oftener used to confirm a rash or doubtful saying, than a plain truth. The man who swears seems to doubt his own veracity, and well many others suspect it; for how can we belive he will be true to man who is false to God? Besides, the custom of swearing to truths may insensibly lead a man to swear falsehoods. Persons addicted to this practice scarcely know when they swear; and some, when reproved for it, have sworn that they did not swear.

It is *irrational*. What greater proof of stupid ignorance can be given than to use words without meaning? You call upon God, (shocking to repeat) to *damn your eyes—your blood—your souls*. But have you considered what damnation is? It is a word of dreadful meaning. It is to be pronounced accursed of God in the day of judgment. It is to hear Jesus say, 'Depart from me ye cursed, into everlasting fire prepared for the devil and his angels.' But surely you do not mean this.

It is *vulgar*. That some gentlemen swear is too true, but it can never be deemed the mark of a gentlemen, for it is a vice common to the vileft characters in the loweft ranks of society. It produces the moft difgraceful equality; it puts the honorable, the learned, the polifhed, and the delicate, upon a level with the moft ignorant and depraved.

It is *profane*. Do you believe there is a God? Have you heard he is the high and lofty One that inhabiteth eternity, before whom angels veil their faces; whofe exiftence and terrible Majefty even the devils believe, trembling? Go, profane finner, hide thyfelf in the duft whence thou waft originally taken. Who art thou—impiously daring to fet thy mouth againft the heavens? You would not fwear in the prefence of the king of Great Britain, and will you treat the King of Kings, the God of the whole earth, with lefs refpect? You would perhaps refrain from fwearing many hours together, if it were to exenipt you from fome temporal lofs, or to procure fome temporal gain. And do you treat the commands, the promifes, and the threatenings of the great God, as if they were unworthy of your notice? The fovereign command of the Governor of the univerfe is SWEAR NOT AT ALL. He who faid, 'Thou fhalt do no murder:' have alfo faid, 'Thou fhalt not take the name of the Lord thy God in vain,'—and the awful fanction of this command is—'for the Lord thy God will not hold him guiltlefs that taketh his name in vain:' that is, he will punifh him with fignal vengeance—he will make him feel the thunder of his power.

Hitherto thy tongue has been thy fhame, but from this time let it become thy glory. Let it be ufed to the honor of him, who faid, 'Blefs and curfe not; of him who faid, 'Let no corrupt communication proceed out of your mouth; but 'that which is good to the ufe of edifying, that it may minifter grace unto the hearers.'

IN COMMON COUNCIL,
2d November, 1805.

George Deneale, chairman of the committee, appointed on the complaint of James Ruffel and others, reported a bill "to regulate wagoners, carters and draymen in the town of Alexandria; which was twice read and ordered to lie over for further confideration.

Ordered, That the mayor do require the aſſeſſors of the taxable property of the town, to make their return of the Lamp tax for the preſent year to the proper officer of the Corporation.

Ordered, That the ſtairs or ferry way at the foot of Wolfe ſtreet be removed from thence within three months from the 5th inſt. and that notice thereof be given to the repreſentatives of Francis H. Rozier.

Reſolved, That the mayor by requeſted to cauſe the quarantine regulations to be diſcontinued.

Ordered, That John Janney and John McKenney, be a committee to examine the Collectors accounts and report thereon to Council.

(Teſt) JAMES M. M'REA, c. c.

☞ NOTICE.

BY authority of a deed of truſt from William Mitchel, deceaſed, to the ſubſcribers for the benefit of Samuel Craig, we ſhall on the ſecond Monday in November next, (eleventh) expoſe to ſale at public auction, a lot ſituated on the ſouth ſide of Duke ſtreet, and to the weſtward of Water ſtreet, in the town of Alexandria, extending in front on Duke ſtreet, twenty ſeven feet ten inches, in depth, ninety one feet ſix inches to a ten feet alley. On the back part of the lot is a well built and well finiſhed two ſtory brick houſe, and a ſtroog one ſtory frame ware houſe in front.

A part of the money will be expected down, and a credit given for the balance, particulars will be made known on the day of ſale.

Cleon Moore,
Chas. M'Knight, } *Truſtees.*

October 7. 2awtlwcats

NOTICE.

THE citizens of the town are hereby notified, that a return will ſoon be made of all delinquents under the act entitled, "An act for the ſpeedy extinguiſhment of fire," &c. And for the information of tenants being ſtrangers and thoſe who may be unacquainted with that law, a copy of the 2d ſection thereof is here ſubjoined.

Sect. 2. Where the proprietor of any dwelling houſe or ſtore houſe reſiding out of the limits of the corporation, ſhall neglect to comply with the requiſitions of this act, the occupier of ſuch houſe ſhall, within two months after coming to the poſſeſſion thereof, procure the neceſſary buckets; which are one bucket for each ſtory of a houſe, under a penalty of one dollar; and failing to provide the ſame, ſhall be ſubject to the like penalties as are in ſuch caſe impoſed on the proprietor. And when any occupier ſhall, at his or her own expence, provide buckets in the manner directed by this act, it ſhall be lawful for him or her to retain, out of the rent of the houſe, the ſum ſo expended."

John Mandeville,
Superintendant of Police.

November 6. 3t

CHEESE.

3000 lbs. CHEESE now landing from on board the SLOOP PACKET from Boſton.

——And for Sale by

Lawraſon & Fowle.

November 5. d

SPANISH HIDES.

2000 *Spaniſh Hides* juſt received and for ſale by

JOHN TUCKER.

WHO has on hand 70 hhds. *and* 100 *bbls.* MUSCOVADO SUGAR *entitled to draw back, and* GROCERIES *as uſual.*

Oct. 16. 3law3w.

Valuable Lands and Negroes FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber desirous of disposing of his distant property, so as to bring his affairs more within his reach and management, offers for sale the following lands and negroes, at prices so reduced as to claim the attention of persons wishing to invest money in such property, viz.

CHATHAM, that elegant and highly improved seat on the banks of the Rappahannock River, directly opposite the town of Fredericksburg, containing about eleven hundred acres, four hundred of which are in wood, and valuable timber, the rest in cultivation, and pleasure grounds—The land in tillage is level, a considerable part of it has been highly manured, and the whole of it well adapted to the culture of grass, small grain, and Indian corn, as the crop now growing will attest. The house and offices are of brick, and on a large and handsome scale, with a garden in front containing four acres, laid off with taste and well planted with the choicest fruit trees, now in full bearing, and ornamented with forest trees and shrubs of almost every description.—— There is on the estate adjoining the river, a grist mill built of free stone, containing the modern machinery and two pair of stones, one of them French Burrs—It commands a large country custom, is well situated for merchant business, and has rented for five hundred dollars per annum exclusive of all the grain of the farm hopper free, which is equal to three hundred dollars more.—There are all necessary out houses, for either convenience or luxury, such as ice-house, spring-house, barn, stable, offices, &c. &c. With all these advantages and expensive improvements, this property is offered a at price which the *lands alone* ought to command. There are also some valuable fisheries, and quarries of free stone on this estate.

Also, a tract of land generally called Clark's, about two miles below Chatham, on the north bank of the Rappahannock river, and within view of the town of Fredericksburgh, containing upwards of four hundred acres. About one hundred and twenty acres of this tract is Rappahannock river bottom in cultivation, and is well adapted to Indian corn, small grain, &c. the residue is in wood, surrounding a height, which furnishes a beautiful scite for building.

Also, a tract of land in Stafford county, adjoining Stafford court house, containing upwards of twelve hundred acres. This is good farming land, and has several tenants on it.

Also, a tract of land in Westmoreland and Richmond counties, containing upwards of two thousand acres, on which there are also several tenants. These two last mentioned tracts of land will be sold in small tenements, or in entire tracts, as may best suit the wishes of purchasers.

Also, a tract of land called Boyd's Hole, containing about one hundred and fifty acres, on the banks of the Potomac, in King George county, on which there are a comfortable dwelling house, store and tobacco inspection ware house. Few situations combine more advantages, it being an excellent stand for a store, ferry and tavern, the two first of which are at present kept there. The houses have lately been put in good repair, and the *buildings alone* will rent for three hundred dollars a year. The land is good in quality, and the situation abounds in fish, oysters and wild fowl.

Also, a valuable Scite for a Mill, with 50 acres of Land adjoining, in King George county, and not far distant from the last mentioned tract. There has been a mill here for many years which has lately gone to decay, the dam is substantial and entire, and the situation for a country mill not equalled in that neighborhood, commanding a very extensive custom; the land is covered with cedar, which alone renders it very valuable.

Also, several Lots and Houses in the town of Fredericksburgh.

Likewise, about *two hundred and thirty NEGROES*, of different ages, sizes and description. A sale of them by families will be preferred: to effect this they will be offered at a reduced price. As a part of these Negroes are at present attached to the Chatham estate, the purchaser of that property may be accommodated with any number of them, as well as stock of every description.

Bank Stock of any of the Banks in Virginia, Maryland, or the district of Columbia, will be received in payment for any part of this property at a fair price, and bargains will be given, as the subscriber unable to attend to property so distant, is anxious to convert it into stock.

He will also *rent* a number of FARMS on his Ravensworth estate, containing from 2 to 400 acres each, on encouraging terms, to good farmers. They lay from eight to ten miles distant from Alexandria, George-Town, and the City of Washington, and convenient to the turnpike road now building from Alexandria to the upper country.

William Fitzhugh.

October 10. 2aw

A NEW NOVEL.

Just Published, by COTTOM *and* STEWART *and for Sale, at their Store,*

[PRICE ONE DOLLAR 75 CENTS.]

Fleetwood:

OR,

The NEW MAN of FEELING.

BY WILLIAM GODWIN.

September 18. d

Mandeville and Jamesson,

OFFER FOR SALE,

For Cash, Produce, or on the usual Credit;

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

LIQUORS & GROCERIES,

Consisting of

Muscovado Sugars, of various qualities.

Philadelphia and Alexandria Loaf and Lump ditto.

Jamaica, St. Vincents, and N. E. Rum, } In hhds. &c.

Old Jamaica Spirits, for family use,

Peach and Apple Brandy,

Cogniac and Bourdeaux do.

Holland and Country Geneva,

70 barrels strong and fine flavored Rye Whiskey.

Madeira, Sherry, Old Port, Lisbon, Malaga, and Teneriffe } WINES.

40 cases St. Estaph Medoc Claret,

1 butt old 4th proof Irish Whiskey,

100 cases West Schiedam Gin.

A few hogsheads of choice Molasses,

Tennessee and Georgia Cotton.

Gunpowder, Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, Souchong, Hyson-skin, and Bohea } TEAS, Very carefully selected from the best cargoes for country trade and family use.

Green Coffee, Chocolate, Pearl Barley, Rice, Starch, Fig-blue, Soap, Mustard, Rappee and Scotch Snuff.

SPICES—Pimento, Pepper, Cloves, Cassia, Nutmegs and Mace.

Ginger, race and ground.

Florant and Orleans Indigo, Madder, Copperas, Allum and Brimstone.

Patent Shot, assorted, from BB to No. 9.

Bar Lead, Hunter's Pipes, Bees Wax, Wrapping Paper, Demijohns, Refined Salt Petre, Chalk,

Mould and Dipt Candles.

British Gunpowder of various sizes, &c. &c.

October 18.

Notice to Farmers.

THE Executors of the late *John O'Donnell*, of Baltimore county, in the state of Maryland, propose to offer at PUBLIC SALE, to the best bidders at Canton, in the vicinity of Baltimore city, on WEDNESDAY the 20th day of November next—

A large and valuable stock of horned Cattle and Horses.

The cattle consist of several bulls and cows, imported from Europe, of their increase unmixed, and of others mixed with chosen cattle of this country; offering to the breeder an opportunity of supplying himself with a stock superior to any in this country, as the originals were selected by the best judges in England, Ireland and Holland.

The horses consist of several approved imported studs and mares of high pedigree, of their increase unmixed, and of others mixed with the best species of this country, with some farm or working horses.

ALSO,

About seventy Negroes,

Men, women and children. Fifty sheep, waggons, carts, ploughs, implements of husbandry, household furniture, and sundry other articles.

The sale will commence at ten o'clock, when the terms will be made known.

Baltimore, October 31. dtds

TEN DOLLARS *Reward.*

Left the Little River turnpike road, about the 10th of September last,

A Negro Man named *JACOB*,

belonging to the heirs of THOMAS MASON, deceased. He is about 50 years of age, well made, about 5 feet 10 inches high, dark complection, his head tolerably grey. Whoever takes up said Negro and delivers him to me or one of the overseers on the turnpike road, near Alexandria, shall receive the above reward and all reasonable charges, by

JOSEPH POWELL, Agent for the Little River Turnpike Company.

October 24. dtf

Ten Dollars Reward.

Strayed or Stolen, from the commons of this place, on Sunday the 13th inst.

A large bright BAY HORSE,

five years old, a star in his forehead, four white feet, branded 3 on one of his buttocks, though not recollected which; a mark from the cut of a waggon whip across his buttocks: also, some lumps on his back, occasioned by a saddle. The above reward will be given to any person who will deliver the horse to the subscriber, or give such information as he may be recovered.

Wm. T. Colston.

October 28. d

WANTED,

A MALE or FEMALE servant, accustomed to *Cooking*. Apply to the RINTER

Sept. 28. d

One Hundred Dollars Reward.

Ran away from the subscriber on the night of the 2d instant, two negro fellows,

GERARD & PETER,

Gerard is about 22 years old, 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, complexion not very dark, has very thick lips, stoops in his walk, is remarkable knock knee'd, & his ancles very large and have the appearace of being much swoolen, he is by trade a black smith and very active at any other work.

PETER is about the same age, about six feet high, complexion rather light, long wool, walks very erect, is a very specious fellow, and will, no doubt, pass himself as a free man—the clothes they wore and carried off are not known, but it is supposed they will appear in better than negroes generally do, as they left all their common clothes at home. If found out of the state the above reward will be given, if found in the state Forty Dollars, and if in the county Twenty, or half for either.

W'M ALEXANDER,

Prince William county, Virginia.

November 5 d

Valuable Property for Sale.

I will sell, either for cash, or on a liberal credit, the following VALUABLE PROPERTY in Alexandria:

ONE half acre LOT, on Cameron street, with a neat two story frame dwelling house thereon, with four rooms on a floor, a stone walled cellar with two apartments in it, and a kitchen adjoining; part of said lot is neatly palled in and mannied for a garden.

Also, one half acre LOT adjoining the above, with four small tenements on the same. As the houses stand off the street they leave all the front to be built on.

Also, one half acre LOT on Prince street, with a small frame dwelling house on the same; the house standing back on the lot leaves yet all the front to be built on. The whole lot is under good fence and subject to a light ground rent.

Also, about fifty feet of ground, fronting on Royal street, with three small tenements adjoining the dwellings of Doctor *Rose* and *John Sutton*, Esq. in fee simple.

Any person may know the terms by applying to Messrs. *Douglass* and *Mandeville*, in Alexandria, or to the subscriber, by letter, at Concord, Sussex county, state of Delaware.

Jesse Green.

November 2. 12w5w

Alexandria County, ss.

I DO HEREBY CERTIFY, That *William Bowling* this day brought before me ABRAHAM FAW, a Justice of Peace for said county, a small BAY MARE by him taken up as a trespassing estray. She is about thirteen or thirteen and a half hands high, some white saddle spots on her back, and appears to be about six years old, appraised at *Twenty-five Dollars*.

Given under my hand this twenty-fifth day of October, 1805.

A. FAW.

The owner of the aforesaid estray is desired to come, prove property, pay charges and take her away from the subscriber, living about two miles from Alexandria.

William Bowling.

October 26. 1aw3w

THE SUBSCRIBER,

AT HIS GROCERY STORE,

King near Washington Street,

HAS JUST RECEIVED

FROM PHILADELPHIA, &c. &c.

—A SUPPLY OF—

Fresh teas, particularly selected,

6000 lbs. green coffee,

14 hhds. St. Croix and St. Martins sugar,

New York and Philadelphia, loaf and lump sugars

Old 4th proof Jamaica Spirits,

Do. 2d and 3d proof St. Croix rum,

Cognac brandy,

Holland gin,

Whiskey and

New England rum,

Choice old Madeira, Sherry, Lisbon, Teneriffe, Malaga and Port, Claret in cases, } WINES.

20 Boxes fresh muscatel raisins,

Very best chocolate,

Dixon's best mustard,

Sallad oil, &c.

With a general assortment of groceries as usual.

The whole of which are of a superior quality, and will be sold on the most reasonable terms.

JAMES BACON.

May 14. d

Bank of Potomac, Oct. 7, 1805.

Notice is hereby given the Stockholders in the Bank of Potomack, that an election for twelve Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the court-house, in the town of Alexandria, on MONDAY, the 11th day of November next.

By order of the President and Directors,

Charles Page, Cashier.

October 7. 3taw

VALUABLE FAMILY *MEDICINES.*

Just received direct from the Patentees, and *FOR SALE BY*

JAMES KENNEDY, JUN.

DRUGGIST;

The following Valuable Medicines:

Dr. Rawson's Anti-Bilious and Stomachel Bitters.

PREPARED BY

THOMAS H. RAWSON,

Member of the Connecticut Medical Society.

THESE Bitters have undoubtedly had the most rapid sale of any Patent Medicine ever before discovered, and are justly appreciated for their singular and uncommon virtues for restoring weak and decayed constitutions, and all that train of complicated complaints so common in the spring and fall seasons, such as *intermittant Fevers and Agues, long Autumnal Fevers, Dysenteries, &c.* They are also a very pleasant bitter for common use, and where they are known they have taken the place and superceded the use of all other bitters in public houses as well as in private families.—Price 50 cents a box.

Dr. Lee's (Windham Billious Pills.

THE great sale and increasing demand for these valuable pills for these twelve years past, bespeak their intrinsic worth. They have proved singularly efficacious in *Billious and Yellow fevers, Jaundice, Head Aachs, Dysenteries, Billious Cholic, Costiveness, Female complaints, &c.*

The very great demand and high esteem in which these pills are held throughout the United States and the West Indies, has induced many to counterfeit them; the purchaser is requested to observe that the name of Samuel Lee, jun. (the patentee) is affixed to each bill of directions, in his own hand writing, or they will not be genuine. Price 50 cents a box.

Dr. Rawson's Itch Ointment.

A certain and safe application for that disagreeable complaint called the ITCH. Price 42 cents a box.

Dr. Rawson's Anti Billious Pills, or, Family Physic.—

The extraordinary celebrity these pills have gained, the universal demand for them and esteem of which they are held by medical men of the first eminence, are sufficient testimonials of their intrinsic worth. In great colds and sudden attacks of disorders, an early use of these pills often produces the happiest effects, and taken once in eight or ten days in cases of indigestion, headachs, dizziness, pains in the stomach and bowels, dysenteries, diarrhœas, dropsies, &c. and a liberal use of my anti billious bitters in the intermediate time has relieved patients almost to a miracle—price 25 cents a box.

Thompson's Aromatic Tooth Paste,

For the scurvy in the teeth and gums, and for whitening and preserving the teeth. It likewise takes off all disagreeable smells from the breath, which generally arises from scorbutic gums and bad teeth. This paste is much in use, and highly esteemed by all those who value the preservation of their teeth, it may be applied at all times with the greatest safety. It is neatly put up in pewter boxes with paper directions. Price 50 cents a box.

Dr. Rawson's Worm Powders.

A medicine which for efficacy and safety in its operation stands unrivalled. The most authenticated proofs and respectable authorities of its astonishing virtues, and surprising effects, in extreme and alarming cases of worms, may be seen at the place of sale. Price 50 cents a packet.

Dr. Cooley's Vegetable Elixir; *Or Cough Drops,*

For Coughs, Colds, Asthmas, spitting of blood, and all diseases of the *lungs*. Its merits stands unrivalled. Price 50 cents a bottle.

Dr. Cooley's Rheumatic Pills.

Price 50 cents a box.

Hinkley's Infallible remedy for the Piles.

Price 50 Cents a Box.

Very particular directions accompanying each of these valuable medicines.

He has likewise for Sale,

A general assortment of Drugs, Patent medicines, Shop furniture and Vials; a few handsome Hall Lamps; Indian Shades; proof vials; Essence of Spruce; Patent Blacking; Madeira and Sherry wine; black bottles in hogsheads; Paints ground in oil; and a few barrels Flax-seed Oil, which he will sell on reasonable terms for cash, or to punctual customers on a short credit.

☞ A generous allowance will be made to those who purchase the above Medicines by the dozen.

March 27. 2aw

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